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was not again embodied in congressional legislation prior to the Civil War. The road consequently fell into disrepair. The Western states, the constant advocates of the road and of internal improvements generally, came to realize that in state control lay their only hope. One after another submitted their petitions to Congress, which was only too glad to be rid of its difficulties by surrendering to each state whatever rights, "if any," the national government possessed.

Confining himself largely to the political side of the road's history, the author gives but scant attention to court decisions involved. The result of his investigations on the subject is not a thesis, but an admirably impartial dissertation of considerable interest to the student of political history or of constitutional law.

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**A TREATISE ON AMERICAN ADVOCACY.** Based upon the Standard English Treatise, entitled *Hints on Advocacy*, by Richard Harris. All new matter added being such as conforms peculiarly to American practice, thus making the work more valuable to the practitioner and student of this country than the English edition upon which it is founded, while the best features of the English book have been retained; more than one half of the present volume being new and original matter. Enlarged, completely Revised and Americanized. By Alexander H. Robbins, St. Louis: Central Law Journal Company. 1904. pp. xiv, 295. 8vo.

Successful practice of the law requires at least two things: a knowledge of its rules, and an understanding of human nature. Innumerable books are annually written to aid in the attainment of the first, but the student of the second must go forth into the school of experience for his training. And yet the subtleties of practice which depend largely upon a knowledge of men and motives form no small part of a man's equipment for a profession in which the personal relation takes so prominent a place. To these subtleties of practice Mr. Robbins in his book attempts to give the young lawyer a short cut. The first thirteen chapters deal with the preparations for trials, both civil and criminal, and the conduct of them, the examination of witnesses, and the making of briefs. All this matter is readily accessible, being contained in short sections under appropriate titles. The work aims, perhaps, not so much to fill the place of a text-book on these subjects as to supply suggestions not easily obtainable except by broad experience. This is especially true of the text and notes dealing with the treatment of witnesses. Ideas are there furnished which would not occur to the beginner and which it might be difficult if not impossible for him to find elsewhere.

The last two chapters deal with legal ethics, compensation, and advertising. In venturing upon this delicate ground the author makes no attempt to codify the indefinite rules which must inevitably represent the best practice, but places his readers in the best position to answer these difficult questions for themselves by giving them a full exposition of the relations and duties of the attorney to the court, to his client, to his adversary, to his profession, and to the community in general. The parts taken from Mr. Harris's book have suffered somewhat in condensation, but perhaps this is more than made up for by the better arrangement of the new volume and the considerable addition of material.

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**THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT** and Federal Anti-Trust Laws, including the Sherman Act; the Act Creating the Bureau of Corporations; the Elkins Act; the Act to Expedite Suits in the Federal Courts; Acts Relating to Telegraph, Military, and Post Roads; Acts Affecting Equipment of Cars and Locomotives of Carriers Engaged in Interstate Commerce, with All Amendments. With Comments and Authorities. By William L. Snyder. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1904. pp. xxiii, 380. 8vo.

This work is valuable chiefly as a convenient collection of the federal statutes concerning interstate commerce, and of the cases bearing upon the effect of

those statutes. Any satisfactory annotation purporting to be more than a mere collection of the cases decided under the statutes must discuss, first, the constitutional powers of the federal government over interstate commerce; second, the rights and liabilities of interstate carriers and traders at common law as affected by the constitution; and finally, the changes in those rights by the federal statutes. Mr. Snyder, while he has apparently attempted to do this, has not been so successful as one might wish in keeping the different elements of the problem distinct. Many of the cases cited under particular sections of the statutes belong in the opening chapter on constitutional provisions as to interstate commerce and their effect, or in a section containing a general discussion of the situation before the enactment of the statutes in question. Furthermore, his statement of the general principles underlying the problem is not always discriminating. For instance, on p. 42 he states, "But until Congress legislates the local law or the statutes of a state upon a subject which may directly or indirectly affect a branch of interstate commerce not covered by a federal statute will prevail." This statement, in so far as it concerns state statutes, must be regarded as true rather of local police regulations affecting commerce only remotely and incidentally than of regulations of interstate commerce as such. *Welton v. Missouri*, 91 U. S. 275. As a whole the book is lacking in logic of arrangement and in breadth of treatment. The author's services are rather those of a collector than of an original contributor to the subject. The book furnishes, however, reasonably full notes on nearly three hundred important decisions, most of them very recent, which are made accessible through a table of cases and an index.

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**CASES ON RESTRAINT OF INFRINGEMENT OF INCORPOREAL RIGHTS.** A collection of Cases with Notes. By Wm. Draper Lewis. Philadelphia: International Printing Co. 1904. pp. ii, xv, 405. 8vo.

Although this collection of cases is avowedly intended to illustrate phases of equity jurisdiction, almost half of the book is occupied by a consideration of the existence and growth of the legal rights involved. There would seem to be danger that the great conflict as to the substantive law on these questions will obscure to some extent the doctrines of equity. This is especially true of the chapters dealing with the infringement of patents, literary and artistic property, property in business reputation, and the right of privacy, where the conflict is not as to the remedy to be afforded, but rather as to the existence of the right.

In the fourth chapter the author has collected the cases in which the right to contract and property in contracts have been infringed. The treatment here is thorough and all the important cases are collected. The comprehensive notes, with the authorities collected to date, make the work of value alike to student and practitioner. From the note to *Lumley v. Wagner* on pp. 202 and 203, an impression is gained that an injunction will lie in all cases to restrain the commission of a tort by inducing a third party to break his contract with the plaintiff. Of course *Lumley v. Wagner* cannot be used to support such a proposition. In that case the right to restrain Gye from employing Miss Wagner seems to be assumed as a necessary result from the right to restrain Miss Wagner from breaking her contract with Lumley; but this latter right depends upon the nature of the contract, and in those cases where the remedy at law for breach of contract is adequate, equity will not take jurisdiction. See *Sternberg v. O'Brien*, 48 N. J. Eq. 370.

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**AN OUTLINE OF THE FRENCH LAW OF EVIDENCE.** By Oliver E. Bodington. London: Stevens and Sons, Limited. 1904. pp. viii, 199. 8vo.

Although this work purports to be a comparative study of the English and French methods of proof, it is, with the exception of the final chapter, which points out a few of the distinctions between the two systems, devoted solely to